MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL FUNDS.

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF THE DISTRICT BOARD, HELD AT CHITALDRUG ON THURSDAY THE 14TH SEPTEMBER 1911.

PRESENT.

Officiating President—K. Krishna Iyer, Esq.

Official Members.

1. Mr. C. G. Hanuman Singh, District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Chitaldrug.
2. „ C. Ranganatha Rao Saheb, Assistant Commissioner, Davangere Sub-Division.
3. „ T. Royalu Chetty, Assistant Commissioner, Chitaldrug Sub-Division.
4. „ C. Krishna Iyengar, Executive Engineer, Chitaldrug Division
5. „ M. K. Tirumalachar, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Chitaldrug.
6. „ T. G. Rama Iyer, Vice-President.

PRESENT.

Non-official Members.

1. Mr. P. Nanjundappa.
2. „ Shanbhog Subbanna.
3. „ Yele Basappa.
4. „ Channagiri Narayana Chetty.
5. „ Nerlahalli Sannappa.
6. „ P. Nagappa.
7. „ Nagoji Rao.
8. Mr Shanbhog Srinivasa Rao.
9. „ Shanbhog Rangadasappa.
10. „ Khubaji Durgappa.
11. „ B. V. Narayana Rao.
12. „ Belagutta Ajjappa.
13. „ Siddaramaiya.
14. „ Muttagadur Gurusiddappa.

ABSENT.

15. Mr. Abdul Razak.
16. „ Abdul Rahiman Sab.
17. Mr. H. Subba Rao.
18. „ Maganahalli Basappa.

N. B.—All the Amildars and Deputy Amildar of Harihar, except the Amildar of Challakere Taluk, were present.

I. Read and recorded the proceedings of the meeting of the Board held on the 7th and 8th July 1911.

II. Read the District Fund Administration Report and Accounts of the Chitaldrug District received from the Finance Committee for the year 1910-11.

Resolved that this be submitted to Government.

III. Read list of incomplete works of previous year requiring appropriation for their completion during the current year.

Resolved that the list be submitted to Government, and sanction obtained to complete the incomplete works at a cost of Rs. 4,097 to be met from the provision made in the current year's budget for both incomplete and new works.

IV. Read the General and Revenue Secretary's docket No. 844-50—L. B. 325-10-4, dated the 28th July 1911, calling for the resolution of the Board regarding the proposed rules for regulating the use of musafirkhanas (R. A. Subject No. 221 of 1910).

Resolution.—*Bona fide* travellers to be allowed to occupy any musafirkhana free of rent for five days and afterwards to pay a rent of two annas per day per room. When Government officers on duty occupy the same, they to pay two annas per day per room from the very first day. In all cases, no one to be permitted to occupy the musafirkhana for more than fifteen days at a time, except with the previous permission of the Deputy Commissioner. Government officials drawing a pay of less than Rs. 30 per month to be treated as *bona fide* travellers.

V. Read General and Revenue Secretary's docket No. 1567—Med. 226-10-3, dated the 24th August 1911, calling for the Resolution of the District Board in the matter of a new building for Local Fund Dispensary at Davangere.

Resolved that the present building used as the Male Dispensary is too small for a dispensary. Another new and more spacious Male Dispensary is an absolute necessity in such a growing place as Davangere. The present building instead of being sold by auction, may be used for a Girls' School.

VI. Read docket No. 499, dated the 15—16th August 1911, from the Executive Engineer, Marikanve Division, stating that the whole charge required for the pay of the sweepers at Marikanve should be met from District Funds.

Resolution.—As most of the officials at Marikanve belong to the D. P. W., it is but right that the D. P. W. must pay a moiety of the charges, but if it is decided

that the whole of the charges should be met by the District Board, then, only one sweeper may be entertained instead of the two that are now sanctioned.

VII. Read docket No. 503, dated the 17—20th August 1911, from the Marikanve Division Executive Engineer, stating that the villagers may use the road passing in the rear of the breached tank of Babbur in the Hiriyur Taluk and that it will be for them to maintain the road.

Resolved that this question may be considered after the introduction of the block system of irrigation, when a road from Hiriyur to Maskal lodge may probably be made.

VIII. Read correspondence ending with Davangere Assistant Commissioner's yadi No. 57, dated 29th August 1911, recommending that a cattle-pound may be opened at Kappagere village, Hosdurga Taluk, as a temporary measure, for a period of one year, as there is no pound within a radius of 4 or 5 miles from that village.

Resolved that the cattle-pound be opened at Kappagere village tentatively for a couple of years.

IX. Read and recorded the following Government Proceedings:—

(1) Government Order No. 1715-6—L. B. 357-10-4, dated the 29th August 1911, sanctioning the Board's proposal to entertain two sweepers on Rs. 4 each per mensem in lieu of 4 sweepers on Rs. 2 each in the Ramgiri Union, Holalkere Taluk.

(2) Government Order No. 1958-60—Med. 6-11-5, dated 11th September 1911, sanctioning the permanent retention of the midwife at Malebennur in the Harihar Sub-Taluk.

(3) Government Proceedings No. 1619-51—L. B. 243-09-27, dated 28th August 1911, recording the Board's resolution stating that they have resolved to defer the proposal to improve the existing cart-track between Sasalu and Chitaldrug, pending decision in the matter of the proposed Railway extension to Chitaldrug.

X. Resolved that the next meeting of the Board be held on the 22nd December 1911.

T. G. RAMA IYER,
For *President, District Board.*

SANITARY.

The following memorandum approved by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, on the subject of rat destruction, is published for general information:—

Official efforts directed towards extirpating the rats in towns by rewarding rat catchers having proved unavailing, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to direct that rewards for rat killing shall cease forthwith. In promulgating this order Government desire it to be clearly understood that they fully recognise the connection between the existence of rats and the prevalence of plague. But as the payment of rewards to rat catchers has not been found to rid any town or locality of even a small proportion of the rats and as this state of affairs can clearly have no appreciable influence on plague, it is considered a mere waste of energy and public funds to continue the practice. At the same time the fact remains that houses which are kept free from rats are also for the most part free from plague. No official effort, however, can rid individual residences of rats. This can only be done by the efforts of the house-holders themselves, and if the official procedure has had no other effect it must at least have left every house-holder fully instructed as to the various means of ridding a house of rats. House-holders are accordingly earnestly enjoined to put forth all their energies and intelligence in the endeavour to rid their premises of rats, and they are assured that success in this direction will mean safety to their families from plague. While thus withdrawing sanction for the expenditure of public funds on rat destruction, it is not the intention of the Government to interfere with individual or combined effort on the part of the house-holders of any town to rid their boundaries of the rat tribe in any way that may suggest itself to them.

2. In regard to public buildings all Heads of Departments are strictly enjoined to spare no effort in keeping their offices free from rats. They should themselves frequently inspect their offices. It should be the duty of the manager of every office to inspect every room and every corner of it at least once a week. He should see that rubbish, old papers, etc., are not allowed to accumulate, that a clear space of at least 8 inches is allowed between boxes and almirahs and walls, and that papers and other materials are on no account placed on the top of almirahs or allowed to collect beneath them. All almirahs should be fitted with oblique tops so that rubbish cannot lie on them.

3. All floors should be rat proof, that is, they should either be laid with tiles or slabs or brick on edges on a foundation of concrete or made of concrete skinned over with $\frac{3}{4}$th"